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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select the Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1871. NO. 206.

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FIRST EDITION.

REPUBLICAN

State Convention.

A HARMONIOUS SESSION.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

For Auditor General, Col. David Stanton.

For Surveyor General, Col. Robert B. Beath.

A FIRST RATE PLATFORM.

National and State Administrations Indorsed—Constitutional Reform Demanded—Prohibition of Special Legislation—The Credit of the Nation Must be Maintained—A Protective Policy Commended—Reduction of State Taxes Called For—The Democratic Senate Denounced—The Ticket Indorsed—President Grant the Standard Bearer for 1872—The State Central Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 17, 1871.

Meeting of the Convention.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee. James R. Kelly, of Washington, was made temporary Chairman, and Josiah Cohen, of Allegheny, one of the temporary Secretaries. Mr. Mumma, of Dauphin, moved a committee on permanent organization, Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, on resolutions. Messrs. Charles Jeremy and John Paul were named on the former, and Russell Errett and W. C. Moreland on the latter.

After the appointment of committees the Convention adjourned to half-past two o'clock.

Permanent Organization.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported that Hon. William Elliott had been chosen Permanent Chairman. Among the Vice Presidents were Hon. P. C. Shannon and Arthur Hobson, of Allegheny. Mr. Elliott, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention, but declined to make a speech. Josiah Cohen and John S. Lambie were among the permanent Secretaries. A resolution that the Convention shall elect a Chairman of the State Central Committee was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Speech of Hon. John Cessna.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, M. S. Quay and P. C. Shannon were called on for remarks, but, declined to speak. Hon. John Cessna was next called for, and responded in a brief but vigorous speech. He appealed to the Republicans of the Keystone to wake up to the importance of the campaign of 1871, as preliminary to the triumph of Republican principles in 1872. The eyes of the whole nation are fixed on Pennsylvania, demanding strong nominees and such a straightforward, Radical platform as shall secure victory in October. He believed the "dust cloud" of Democracy had been abandoned, and the leaders of a great portion of the rank and file of the Democratic party were in favor of wiping out the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and re-establishing the heresy of State rights. By proper efforts the Republicans could easily carry the State next fall, and assure easily our triumph in the Presidential struggle. The speech was enthusiastically received.

Nominations.

On motion of Mr. Quay, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor General, Col. A. S. Wallace, of South Carolina, was introduced by Mr. Cessna, and made a patriotic speech. The following nominations were made: Col. David Stanton, of Beaver; Col. Francis C. Hooten, of Chester; Gen. Harrison Allen, of Bucks. The latter resigned in favor of Stanton, Hooten, sixteen, Allen twenty-two. Dr. Stanton's nomination was made unanimous amid applause.

Col. Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill, and Samuel L. Smedley, of Philadelphia, were nominated for Surveyor General—Gen. Wilson, of Center, and Col. Campbell, of Cambria, were also nominated, but declined. Ballot—Beath, forty-seven, Smedley, forty-two. The nomination of Col. Beath was made unanimous amid loud applause. Dr. Stanton and Col. Beath were waited on by a committee, informed of their nomination, and conducted to the convention, where they were received with prolonged applause. Dr. Stanton made a speech, which was exceedingly well received. He was followed by Col. Beath, who said he was ready for work. All he wanted was a good platform, so he could carry the old banner under which he fought to victory. The speech was vociferously applauded.

The Platform.

Mr. Errett, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

First, The Republicans of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention, declare: *First*, We demand of the Legislature the immediate passage of such act calling a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, for the purpose, among other things, of abolishing and prohibiting special legislation (applause); securing the election of all State officers by the people (applause); establishing a judiciary system which will make justice prompt and sure, and providing for the passage of general laws that shall so encourage industrial enterprise that Pennsylvania will be so situated to take her just place in the front rank of all the States. (Applause.)

Second, We demand of Congress that the credit of the nation be faithfully maintained; home industry encouraged and protected, and an adequate civil service established for regulating appointments to office; taxes reduced to the lowest possible limits consistent with the steady but not too rapid extinction of the national debt; the honor of the Republic sustained at home and abroad, the rights of every man protected in all States, and every man entitled thereto secured in the polling of one vote and no more at each election. (Loud applause.)

Third, They declare their unalterable attachment to the principle of protection to home industry in the levying of tariff duties in accordance with the wise policy which has existed since the formation of the Government.

Fourth, They commend the policy of retrenchment and wholesale enforcement of the laws, which has prevailed since General Grant was elected to the Presidency, and which has resulted, in the first two years of his administration, in reducing the national debt over two hundred millions, and certain taxes to the extent of eighty millions annually. They also commend the financial policy which has prevailed under Republican rule in Pennsylvania, resulting in the payment of the war debt of three and a half millions, reducing the State debt from forty to thirty millions, and in abolishing the State tax on real estate. It is to the fact that both the State and nation have been in Republican hands that we owe the completion of such gratifying results; to the continuance of that party in power the people must look for the further continuance of this policy. The return of the Democrats to power, either in the State or nation, would inevitably be attended with the return of extravagance in expenditures, to the improvement of the State and national credit, and the abandonment of that protection to free labor under which our industry has thriven and the people have been made prosperous.

Fifth, That in the judgment of this Convention the time has now come when the State tax on personal estate may be prudently reduced without injuring the credit of the Commonwealth.

Sixth, That as an indication of what the people may fear from the return of the Democratic party to power, we point to the criminal waste of the time and money of the people by the present Democratic majority in the State Senate. The Legislature has now been nearly five months in session, and is not nearly through the legitimate business, owing to the obstructive policy of this majority. All the time scarcely a measure of public interest has been perfected, and the time has been wasted in their efforts to force on the State an unjust apportionment, and break down the present law against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power through violence and fraud. (Applause.)

Seventh, We commend to the support of the people of the State the candidates this day nominated for State offices. They are honest, capable, and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and are worthy of public confidence. We ask their election as an indorsement of the State and national administrations, and as an approval of the time-honored principles of the Republican party, which we reaffirm in their nomination, and as a fitting rebuke to the Democratic party for its destructive national policy; for its adherence to the side of violence and wrong in the South, and for the spirit it betrayed in the Senate of this State this winter, where it has made every living bend to the promotion of partisan interests, defeated the holding of a State convention to amend the constitution, wasted the public time in childish trifling, and entailed upon the State a huge bill of expense for a session prolonged beyond endurance, and which has practically the accomplishment of any public good. [Applause.]

Eighth, That our own confidence in the firmness, wisdom and integrity of our present Governor, Hon. John W. Geary, remains unshaken, and that we believe his administration has given such rich promise as are unquestionable, as clearly proved by the manner in which he has brought the State in safety through every storm. [Applause.]

Ninth, That the administration of President Grant merits the full approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. [Loud applause.] His financial policy, by which the national debt has been reduced, the confidence in the expenditures of the Government, the honest collection of the revenue, his fidelity to the pledges of the Republican party, through which the liberty of all is to be secured in every part of the land, his loyalty to the people in having no policy to enforce against their will, and the spotless integrity of his administration, commend him to the confidence and affection of the American people. [Applause.]

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, Judge Shannon proposed an amendment to the ninth resolution. He said that this resolution was not in brief the historical facts indicative of the noble character of that great and noble specimen of an American, General Grant. [Enthusiastic applause.] He proposed this amendment: "And point to him as the honored leader of our party now, and the proper standard-bearer of the Republican party in 1872."

The amendment was opposed by several heartily, and warmly supported by others. The amendment was adopted almost unanimously, and the report as amended adopted.

The State Central Committee.

Mr. Errett, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported an additional resolution that the State Central Committee for the ensuing year shall be constituted of the same members and in the usual way.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, moved that Mr. Strang, of Tioga, be Chairman of the State Committee. Messrs. Ketcham, of Luzerne, and Forney were also nominated, and a warm fight ensued.

Mr. Quay finally moved that the Chairman of this Convention and the candidates nominated appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, which was adopted by a large majority.

Judge Shannon moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties as Auditor and Surveyor General. Approved.

The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for Stanton and Beath.

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Colonel Beath, who was reported as unpopular with the working classes, and whose nomination was so warmly contested by Smedley, who, although engaged as book-keeper in a large colliery in Schuylkill, and associated with capitalists, is nevertheless popular with the miners, and entirely acceptable to the workingmen. So great is their confidence in his fairness and judgment that they have frequently made him arbitrator in their disputes, and always found him liberal in advocating their interests. He is a workingman himself, having served an apprenticeship at the great Southwark foundry of Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia. He entered as a private in 1861, and in 1862 was promoted to Second Lieutenant, in 1863 to Captain, and in 1865 to Lieutenant Colonel. He was wounded in the foot at Second Bull Run, and in charge on the rebel works at New Market received an injury, which caused the amputation of his right leg below the knee. He served as Captain in the Sixth United States colored troops in front of Petersburg, and on the James, and is a true type of the American soldier.

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THE KU-KLUX.

Outrages at Newbury Court House, S. C.—Republican Officials Visited, by Armed Ruffians—A Test Case to be Made.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Tribune*:

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—A party of one hundred Ku-Klux visited the Newbury Court House on Sunday night, for the purpose of killing the Republican county officials. They surrounded the house of Mr. Simeon Young, a colored man, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, threw turpentine balls in his bed room, and fired a volley through the window, shooting Young's wife in the back and the child through the thigh. They then forced open the door, and as they entered Young fired upon the foremost, wounding him severely, and then jumped through the window and ran, receiving two wounds, but making his escape. The Ku-Klux then went to the houses of Mr. Trial, Justice Long and David Hallstock, another County Commissioner, but they secreted themselves and escaped. The Probate Judge was warned the night before, and left town. A wounded Ku-Klux was taken by an officer in a buggy and left at a house four miles from town.

Governor Scott has issued writs for the arrest of Faulkner, well known in Newberry. He is now in jail, but will probably be rescued by his comrades tonight. The Republicans in Columbia are determined to make this a test case under the Ku-Klux law of congress, and will ask that the United States warrant issued for Faulkner, and the Marshal with a squad of soldiers sent to Newberry to bear for trial in the Federal Court. It is believed that if this is done no more will be heard of the outrages on other counties with whom he acted.

The following is a special to the *Herald*: "The arrested Ku-Klux appeared before Judge Bond this afternoon before Commissioner Moore. Besides those previously reported, Jonathan Wheeler was discharged in the warrant, voluntarily surrendered themselves. Biggerstaff, the complainant, and all the other witnesses declined to attend, pretending that their lives would be endangered. Biggerstaff further alleges that on the night of the 9th, while on his way to hear before the Commissioners, he was again outraged by the Ku-Klux. The story is generally disbelieved. It is thought that for political effect Biggerstaff's own friends planned the attack. There is no appearance of a recruit's ear in the case. The country is quiet, and if necessary he could easily have procured a guard. Conn resigned. Moore ordered the witnesses to be arrested and brought to Shelby to-day. The prisoners seem very anxious to have the whole affair investigated.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

The Coal Screen Bill Defeated.

The Usual Grist of Private Legislation Put Through.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Coal Screen Bill Defeated.

The bill regulating the size of screens in the bituminous coal regions came up on third reading, and was opposed by Messrs. Delamater and Buckalew, and favored by Messrs. Allen and Graham. The bill was finally defeated by 9 yeas to 22 nays.

The House bill relative to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company was passed. Mr. Delamater having first offered several amendments which were voted down, and speaking at length against.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The House met at nine o'clock. The following Senate bills passed: Requiring Butler County Commissioners to publish lists of jurors; providing for an equitable division of property between Allegheny County and Pittsburgh, so amended by Mr. Warren as to apply also to Allegheny city and the consolidated districts thereof; supplement for the Ormsby Bridge Company, allowing them to lease the bridge to railroads; validating conscriptions to the Homer, Cherrytree and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. Warner introduced and had passed a bill authorizing the Councils of Allegheny city to vacate Spruce street.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: Senate bill establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Shousetown; bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Rubber Company; bill incorporating the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh; House bill relative to screens in the bituminous coal regions passed to a second reading; House bill authorizing the School Directors of Mount Washington to borrow money; Senate bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company; Senate bill relating to distributing the proceeds of Sheriffs' sales; House bill incorporating the Woodruff Sleeping Coach and Parlor Coach Company.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Big Flowing Well at Foster—New Well on Dale Island—Matters in West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 17, 1871.

THE BIG WELL.

The new flowing well on the Prentice and Angell tract, near Foster, is now the center of attraction for oil men. The well, which is only three feet in the third sand, started to flow on Saturday, and continues at intervals of twenty-five minutes. She is doing at the rate of two hundred and fifty barrels per day, while the tools are seventy feet below the rope in the hole. There are several hundred acres of this property in fee simple, of which F. Prentice owns seventeen-twentieths, and C. D. Angell three-twentieths. It is about one mile line between the strike on the Milton farm and Scrubgrass, this line also passing through some fifteen hundred acres owned in fee by Prentice, Crawford and Starbours on Bully Hill, between Porter Island and Foster. The belt theory in developing is about to win without doubt.

NEW WELL ON DALE ISLAND.

The Tionesta *Republican* states that a well which has for some time been going down on Dale Island, six miles up the river, owned by Judge Dale, Sheriff Irons, and others, struck a heavy flow of oil and gas on Saturday at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day, since which time it has increased to no decrease.

OIL MATTERS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Volcano *Lubricator* says: The well owned by Davis, Gates & Thomas, on Gale's Fork, is pumping seventy-five barrels and Shelby yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Moore. Besides those mentioned, Jonathan Wheeler, who was discharged in the warrant, voluntarily surrendered themselves. Biggerstaff, the complainant, and all the other witnesses declined to attend, pretending that their lives would be endangered. Biggerstaff further alleges that on the night of the 9th, while on his way to hear before the Commissioners, he was again outraged by the Ku-Klux. The story is generally disbelieved. It is thought that for political effect Biggerstaff's own friends planned the attack. There is no appearance of a recruit's ear in the case. The country is quiet, and if necessary he could easily have procured a guard. Conn resigned. Moore ordered the witnesses to be arrested and brought to Shelby to-day. The prisoners seem very anxious to have the whole affair investigated.

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Fifth, That in the judgment of this Convention the time has now come when the State tax on personal estate may be prudently reduced without injuring the credit of the Commonwealth.

Sixth, That as an indication of what the people may fear from the return of the Democratic party to power, we point to the criminal waste of the time and money of the people by the present Democratic majority in the State Senate. [Applause.] The Legislature has now been nearly five months in session, and is not nearly through the legitimate business, owing to the obstructive policy of this majority. All the time scarcely a measure of public interest has been perfected, and the time has been wasted in their efforts to force on the State an unjust apportionment, and break down the present law against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power through violence and fraud. [Applause.]

Seventh, We commend to the support of the people of the State the candidates this day nominated for State offices. They are honest, capable, and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and are worthy of public confidence. We ask their election as an indorsement of the State and national administrations, and as an approval of the time-honored principles of the Republican party, which we reaffirm in their nomination, and as a fitting rebuke to the Democratic party for its destructive national policy; for its adherence to the side of violence and wrong in the South, and for the spirit it betrayed in the Senate of this State this winter, where it has made every living bend to the promotion of partisan interests, defeated the holding of a State convention to amend the constitution, wasted the public time in childish trifling, and entailed upon the State a huge bill of expense for a session prolonged beyond endurance, and which has practically the accomplishment of any public good. [Applause.]

Eighth, That our own confidence in the firmness, wisdom and integrity of our present Governor, Hon. John W. Geary, remains unshaken, and that we believe his administration has given such rich promise as are unquestionable, as clearly proved by the manner in which he has brought the State in safety through every storm. [Applause.]

Ninth, That the administration of President Grant merits the full approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. [Loud applause.] His financial policy, by which the national debt has been reduced, the confidence in the expenditures of the Government, the honest collection of the revenue, his fidelity to the pledges of the Republican party, through which the liberty of all is to be secured in every part of the land, his loyalty to the people in having no policy to enforce against their will, and the spotless integrity of his administration, commend him to the confidence and affection of the American people. [Applause.]

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, Judge Shannon proposed an amendment to the ninth resolution. He said that this resolution was not in brief the historical facts indicative of the noble character of that great and noble specimen of an American, General Grant. [Enthusiastic applause.] He proposed this amendment: "And point to him as the honored leader of our party now, and the proper standard-bearer of the Republican party in 1872."

The amendment was opposed by several heartily, and warmly supported by others. The amendment was adopted almost unanimously, and the report as amended adopted.

The State Central Committee.

Mr. Errett, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported an additional resolution that the State Central Committee for the ensuing year shall be constituted of the same members and in the usual way.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, moved that Mr. Strang, of Tioga, be Chairman of the State Committee. Messrs. Ketcham, of Luzerne, and Forney were also nominated, and a warm fight ensued.

Mr. Quay finally moved that the Chairman of this Convention and the candidates nominated appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, which was adopted by a large majority.

Judge Shannon moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties as Auditor and Surveyor General. Approved.

The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for Stanton and Beath.

Sketches of the Candidates.

The nominations gave entire satisfaction, and inspire an enthusiasm which augurs the triumphant election of the ticket. Dr. Stanton is a man of great force of character, and commands the respect and confidence of the rank and file of the party. He resides in New Brighton, Beaver county, where he is widely esteemed as a medical practitioner. He is a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, who was a brother of Edwin M. Stanton, and bears a strong resemblance in his distinguished uncle. In 1861 he entered the service as surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry; in 1862 was promoted to surgeon of volunteers, and from that time till 1865 acted as superintendent of hospitals and medical director on the staffs of Heintzelman and Hooker. In 1865 he was made Brevet Colonel. He was an original Abolitionist, is a man of decided ability and culture, and will make an excellent officer.

Colonel Beath, who was reported as unpopular with the working classes, and whose nomination was so warmly contested by Smedley, who, although engaged as book-keeper in a large colliery in Schuylkill, and associated with capitalists, is nevertheless popular with the miners, and entirely acceptable to the workingmen. So great is their confidence in his fairness and judgment that they have frequently made him arbitrator in their disputes, and always found him liberal in advocating their interests. He is a workingman himself, having served an apprenticeship at the great Southwark foundry of Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia. He entered as a private in 1861, and in 1862 was promoted to Second Lieutenant, in 1863 to Captain, and in 1865 to Lieutenant Colonel. He was wounded in the foot at Second Bull Run, and in charge on the rebel works at New Market received an injury, which caused the amputation of his right leg below the knee. He served as Captain in the Sixth United States colored troops in front of Petersburg, and on the James, and is a true type of the American soldier.

Serenaded.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening in front of the Jones House. Colonels Stanton and Beath were serenaded by Beck's band, and responded in brief, stirring speeches, which elicited great enthusiasm. Judge Shannon also made an eloquent speech, and was warmly applauded.

THE KU-KLUX.

Outrages at Newbury Court House, S. C.—Republican Officials Visited, by Armed Ruffians—A Test Case to be Made.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Tribune*:

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—A party of one hundred Ku-Klux visited the Newbury Court House on Sunday night, for the purpose of killing the Republican county officials. They surrounded the house of Mr. Simeon Young, a colored man, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, threw turpentine balls in his bed room, and fired a volley through the window, shooting Young's wife in the back and the child through the thigh. They then forced open the door, and as they entered Young fired upon the foremost, wounding him severely, and then jumped through the window and ran, receiving two wounds, but making his escape. The Ku-Klux then went to the houses of Mr. Trial, Justice Long and David Hallstock, another County Commissioner, but they secreted themselves and escaped. The Probate Judge was warned the night before, and left town. A wounded Ku-Klux was taken by an officer in a buggy and left at a house four miles from town, where he was discovered yesterday by the Sheriff. He was identified as one of the party by Faulkner, well known in Newberry. He is now in jail, but will probably be rescued by his comrades tonight. The Republicans in Columbia are determined to make this a test case under the Ku-Klux law of congress, and will ask that the United States warrant issued for Faulkner, and the Marshal with a squad of soldiers sent to Newberry to bear for trial in the Federal Court. It is believed that if this is done no more will be heard of the outrages on other counties with whom he acted.

The following is a special to the *Herald*: "The arrested Ku-Klux appeared before Judge Bond this afternoon before Commissioner Moore. Besides those previously reported, Jonathan Wheeler was discharged in the warrant, voluntarily surrendered themselves. Biggerstaff, the complainant, and all the other witnesses declined to attend, pretending that their lives would be endangered. Biggerstaff further alleges that on the night of the 9th, while on his way to hear before the Commissioners, he was again outraged by the Ku-Klux. The story is generally disbelieved. It is thought that for political effect Biggerstaff's own friends planned the attack. There is no appearance of a recruit's ear in the case. The country is quiet, and if necessary he could easily have procured a guard. Conn resigned. Moore ordered the witnesses to be arrested and brought to Shelby to-day. The prisoners seem very anxious to have the whole affair investigated.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Annual Meeting of the North Indiana State Temperance Alliance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 17, 1871.

The North Indiana State Temperance Alliance met at nine o'clock this morning, and after prayer and singing, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. M. Ninde, President; H. C. Hartman, Vice President; Joseph Lambert, Secretary; G. H. Frey, Corresponding Secretary; D. W. Jones, Treasurer, and twenty-two additional Vice Presidents from the counties in the district represented in the Convention. An address was made by Rev. L. Mahaffie in reference to what had been accomplished, and what is yet to be done by the friends of temperance. The question of securing the non-support of anti-temperance men to office, and the raising of funds to aid the cause were adopted. Remarks were made by several in regard to the law relating to the sale of liquor, and the proper course to be pursued in order to have it secured in full. At night a general discussion upon the relative merits of license and prohibition was participated in by a number of delegates, after which adjournment was had. Not much more than a permanent organization of the society has been accomplished by this, their first annual gathering.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

New Trial Granted in the Case of the Murderer O'Connor—A Boy Fatally Stabbed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., May 17, 1871.

William O'Connor, who was convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, home industry encouraged and protected, and an adequate civil service established for regulating appointments to office; taxes reduced to the lowest possible limits consistent with the steady but not too rapid extinction of the national deb

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

CONSIDERABLE excitement yesterday prevailed in legal and political circles, over the arrest of County Commissioners McGee and Neely, charged by Mr. Joseph Dilworth with bribery and extortion, a report of which will be found in another column. No testimony having been adduced it would of course be improper to indulge in any remarks concerning the case. We may say, however, that the assertion that the prosecution is a "conspiracy" is not well founded. The character of the prosecutor is a sufficient guarantee that nothing has been done or is proposed to be done out of spite or malevolent intention. The whole subject should undergo exhaustive investigation, no matter whom it may help or hurt. We sincerely hope the Commissioners may be able to vindicate themselves, and to this end we call upon them to facilitate the proceedings by every means in their power. But their innocence will not be established by obstructing the investigation or threatening to institute counter proceedings against the witnesses, over whom, should the necessity arise, we learn that ample protection will be thrown.

Gov. Jewell was inaugurated yesterday. In view of the recent developments concerning frauds in elections, the recommendation which he makes in his message for the immediate passage of laws for the better protection of the ballot-box, will doubtless be acted upon at once.

The notice which Earl Russell the other day gave in the House of Lords of his intention to oppose the ratification of the Alabama treaty ought not to surprise anybody. He thinks he discerns in it an implied censure of himself, and is naturally anxious to uphold the foreign policy of his Premier days. But why he should think so, and flutter so, we shall never know unless he tells us. Yet it is not difficult to guess.

Considerable opposition to that portion of the High Commission treaty which relates to fisheries has developed itself among the parties most directly interested. The concessions which England makes to the United States appear to stick like Macbeth's amen or the bones of a sunfish in the colonial throat, while, *per contra*, it is denounced by our own fishermen as a blow at American interests, whose effect will be to transfer the whole business into the hands of foreigners. Meetings have been called in the New England seaports to oppose its ratification, and to prepare petitions to the Senate presenting the alleged facts.

We alluded the other day to the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres. In addition to this dreadful scourge the cattle disease has broken out among the herds and is destroying thousands of animals. As our trade with South America in the article of hides is very large, precautions cannot be taken too soon to guard against the introduction into this country of the skins of animals which have perished from the plague. We therefore second the suggestion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that a rigid quarantine should be enforced against all vessels coming from South America. The Secretary of the Treasury should issue the necessary orders at once.

An important circular just issued by the Treasury Department relative to the payment of interest on the registered stock of the new loans, states that these payments will be paid by check to the order of the person in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder. When furnished otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or Depository where the interest is to be paid. It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all persons subscribing to the new loan, or having transfer made to them, will furnish their correct postoffice address, and advise the Department of any change at least fifteen days before the interest days.

A number of Democratic journals are making a great outcry over the venal practices of certain Republican officials of the State of South Carolina. While the wholesale charges of corruption alleged against the administration of that State have been thoroughly disproved, and while the recent convention of tax-payers, composed almost solely of men of extreme Democratic views, officially expressed its belief that the finances had been honestly managed, there is no doubt that a number of greedy rascals have slyly dipped their fingers in the public treasury, and stolen upon a small scale. In this way a considerable amount of money has been plundered and squandered, and it cannot be too severely reprobated and denounced; but if these piccayunish Republican thieves are to be brought under the public lash, (and it is perfectly right that they should be,) what is to be done with the great Democratic masters of the art of peculation, who have reduced bribery to a science, and repealed the prohibitory clause of the Eighth Command ment? It is good to grow indignant over the theft of a hundred thousand dollars in South Carolina: is it ill to do so over the purloining of millions in New York? The Republican party is discharging its dishonest servants, and bringing them to justice: has Democracy made any effort to cleanse its own Augean stables? We are not silent with respect to the adventurers of the South, but we hear nothing from our Democratic brethren with regard to the raiders of Tammany. Or is it as true of robbery as Byron said it was of murder, that while one theft makes a villain, millions make a hero?

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

If "all mankind love lovers" they do not any the less love heroes, and whether the Arctic expedition of the polar explorer, Captain C. F. Hall, which is to sail from Washington in a few days to try to solve the problem of the Northwest passage, succeeds or fails in its attempt to force the terrible secret of the Pole, the stout ship *Polaris* will be sped on its errand by warm wishes as well as favorable winds, and many a heart that is not catalogued with the crew will accompany the devoted party as they sail away into the dangerous Northern seas. Undeterred by his previous ill success, Capt. Hall still holds to his belief in the existence of an open polar sea and of his ability to discover it. The exploring party, which numbers among its members a corps of scientific gentlemen, expects to reach Cape Resolution by the middle of June, where it will enter Hudson straits and occupy the time until the pack-ice opens in July, in trading with the Esquimaux, from whom they will procure furs and skins for clothing, together with several packs of the indispensable Esquimaux dog, with which to prosecute their subsequent journey over the ice. As soon as the straits are clear, the expedition will proceed to Repulse bay, the old rendezvous of Captain Hall, and make an effort to force their way through the pack-ice to King William's land, 80 degrees North, where the party propose to spend their first winter in training the dogs, establishing *caches* of provisions, and making other important preparations for future work. Early in the spring of 1872, they will leave the vessel and start with their boats secured to their sleds, provisioned for six months, across the ice to Baffin's Bay, Smith's sound, and, unless baffled, the open Polar Sea. Under the most favorable circumstances they will be absent three years.

Whether the expedition will succeed in piercing the icy barriers of the North, or whether, if the passage is discovered, the knowledge so gained will be of any practical benefit to the world at large, are questions of secondary importance. Their true value is to be found in the demonstration which they give that Nature cannot balk man with merely material impediments. In spite of the fact that the great problems of the material world, whose solution has cost so much anguish, and so many lives, must often have suggested the thought that there was an unbandsome victory of dead matter over living spirit, there is still no waste of heroism. The inspiration of Sir John Franklin and Dr. Kane—the instinctive feeling that men can wrest the solution of the vexed question from the icy Sphinx that sits in the North—shows that man is the head of Nature, and that success is not external but internal. The success of Captain Hall and his fellow explorers, consists in their prompt and heroic obedience to a noble instinct, for although they may fail to force the icy gates, they have attested their will to do it, and this is heroism and victory.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

In the proper column will be found a full report of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg yesterday. Except as a matter of formality, it is hardly necessary for us to say that the nominations made and the platform of principles adopted receive our hearty and unqualified approval and support. The duty which the Convention was called to perform was of the most important character, and it has been well and satisfactorily discharged. It was necessary that the candidates to be nominated should not only be men of the highest respectability, but able to command the vote of the whole party. Knowing that the present campaign is but the forerunner of the greater struggle of next year, the Democracy intend to leave no stone unturned to carry the State, in which purpose, had unwise nominations upon an unsatisfactory platform prevailed, they would probably have succeeded. But this danger the wisdom and patriotism of the Convention has averted. The men who have been selected as our standard bearers are men who command the respect of the whole party, and will bring out every vote; while the platform on which they stand has in it not only the elements but the prestige of victory, and will commend itself to the approbation of hundreds of honest Democrats not less than to the entire Republican organization. Look at it. Study it. Observe its clear incisive utterances, its brave, honest ring. It declares in favor of the prohibition of special legislation, for the filling of all State offices by the vote of the people, for reforms in the judiciary, for the encouragement of home industry, for the maintenance of national credit, for civil service reform, for the reduction of taxation to the lowest degree consistent with our home and foreign obligations, for the vindication of the rights of every man in every State, for the purity of the ballot-box, for the abolition of the State tax on personal estate, and a prudent reduction of other taxes. Such, briefly, is the platform, which is in full sympathy with the best ideas and purposes of the age, and such are the candidates—honest, faithful, capable, and every way worthy of public confidence. The indorsement which the Convention gave to the State and National administrations is fully deserved. They have not been faultless, but they have been efficient, honest, and conscientious, and have fairly earned a vote of confidence from the people. A suggestive feature of the Convention was the enthusiasm with which the amendment of Judge Shannon to the last resolution was received, and the heavy majority by which "the honored leader of our party now" was declared to be the "proper standard bearer of the Republican Party in 1872." Now then for work. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. We hoist the names of the candidates at our head.

THE FRENCH REVOLT EXPLAINED BY FRENCHMEN.

Rebellion, as we write, still reigns in Paris. Under all the conditions of the case, the prolongation of the struggle really begins to seem mysterious, and earnest foreign sympathizers with the Versailles government are not unreasonably inclined to suppose that it has not disdained to employ those arts of falsehood which brought such well merited contempt upon the rule of Gambetta. A dispatch in our issue of yesterday reported the Commune divided at length into two mutually hostile factions, just as if the world had not been told repeatedly of divisions and subdivisions in the same ranks, so numerous and so fiercely opposed to one another as to make the catastrophe of the Kilkenny cats the imminent destiny of the savages who dishonor France. Then, what has become of the old Imperial Guard which MacMahon was positively stated to be reorganizing at Rennes, and which, three weeks ago, was expected to arrive at Paris in a few days? Is it possible that these statements, so comforting to all who wished well to France, were after all mere Gallican flams of the kind which, long and long have been so painfully familiar? People cannot help indulging in such suspicions. One of the strangest and even mysterious features of the situation in Paris is the degree in which the old and famous champions of fierce democracy have been *effaced* or held in obscurity by new and unknown men. Chiefly upon this fact the *Abeille*, a French newspaper of New Orleans, founds an entire theory of the revolt. This journal reminds its readers that Gambetta, under the pretense of illness, has withdrawn into Spain; that Victor Hugo, in grief for the death of his son, has taken refuge in Brussels; that Ledru Rollin has been as quiet as if he were dead; that Raspail has repudiated the rebellion; that Schoelcher has given no sign of sympathy with it, and that Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, and the seven other Democratic Deputies of Paris, have issued a proclamation which disavows the insurrection. It adds that the Jacobin element and the socialist element of the Commune have pursued each other with bitter hostility without destroying the organization. Evidently then, behind these elements there must be another, a secret power which keeps up the movement and drives it on in its career of destruction and desolation. "In this secret agency," says the *Abeille*, "we believe that we see the hand which manipulates all the threads of this mighty conspiracy, the hand of M. de Bismarck. To strike the heart of France which dreamed of revenge, the Machiavelian thought must have originated in the brain of the Prussian statesman." Only in this way, the journal thinks, can we account for the prolongation of the hopeless struggle. The object of the rebels is not victory but merely the ruin of France. We report the theory for what it is worth, simply remarking that it does not seem to have occurred to any of the able French statesmen at home.

Not less remarkable or mysterious than the fact above indicated appear to foreigners the sympathy which is yielded to the Communists here by so many respectable and well to do Parisians, and the patience with which their rule is borne by so many more of the same class. The fact is partially explained, as we remarked a few days ago, by the influence of the long siege in softening the hearts of all towards one another. But a French paper of the Pacific Coast, the *Courrier de San Francisco*, goes rather deeper in elucidating the mystery. According to this journal, it is a fact generally admitted at the present day that there exist men of an insurrectionary temperament, so constituted by nature that they must be in rebellion, open or occult. We are told that France has hitherto possessed the exclusive monopoly of this category of people, who are born enemies of all established government. They are most numerous in Paris. Heretofore they have been generally republicans, but in fact they care no more for one form of government than for another. Let a republic be once firmly organized, they will be as ready to do battle for its overthrow as they are now to oppose monarchy. Disorder intoxicates them, barricades have for them an irresistible fascination. Singularly enough this natural rebel, according to the *Courrier*, is after all not a bad hearted fellow, which if a fact, only makes him a more hopeless subject. The battle over, he readily fraternizes with his late enemies, and on the next day will fight with as much ardor to overthrow the government which he yesterday fought to set up. This character, it seems, is a melancholy product of the French revolutions of the last ninety years. The *Courrier* then describes another phase of this character, of which specimens are said to be common among the French in the United States. They do not build barricades and theoretically they disapprove of rebellion, and yet they can not help admiring rebels. In spite of the grand spectacle so long before their eyes in this country, of obedience to the laws, and of the submission of the majority to the rule of the majority, they remain true to their revolutionary temperament, and give their sympathies to the fools and fanatics who are filling their native land with calamity and dishonor. To all arguments they think it enough to say, "all the truth is not known; there must be something behind the revolt of which we are ignorant." Using just such language, says the *Courrier*, the shopkeepers of Paris sunk into insignificance, and made way before the Socialist revolt. They did not understand that no Republic is possible where the citizens lack energy to defend the Government of the majority against the attempts of faction, and thus permitted an insurrection to develop which is ruining them, and at the same time paving the way for a reaction destined to destroy the Republic.

A significant and suggestive feature of the General Conference of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, now in quadrennial session in this city, is the fact that it is presided over by a layman, ex-Governor F. H. Pierpoint of West Virginia, having been elected upon the first ballot. This denomination has always been noted for its liberal ecclesastical polity, the basis of representation for clergy and laity being the same, and this new step marks a yet further advance in the direction of emancipated thought and practice. It is the first instance in this country in which a layman has been called to preside over the deliberations of an ecclesiastical body, and is an encouraging precedent for the future guidance of the Methodist Church. The result is largely due to the powerful advocacy of the official organ of the denomination, the *Methodist Recorder*, edited by our gifted and earnest former fellow-townsman, Rev. Alexander Clark.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Scandinavian immigration appears to be reviving. It was the largest in 1868-69, when the numbers reached about 40,000 from Sweden, and 4,000 from Norway. Last season there was a considerable reaction, the number being hardly half that in the previous years mentioned. At the rate immigrants are now coming, the number will be much larger than last year, though not as large as in 1869. Many of them are farmers, who take at once their places at home with the intention of re-investing in farm lands on their arrival in the United States.

A movement looking to the establishment of an immense cotton manufacturing mill in Louisville is being set about, and has been taken hold of by several of the foremost and most successful business men. The company was formed some time ago, and a charter of incorporation granted by the Legislature, but the matter was held in abeyance for some time. The capital stock is $500,000, but the company may commence business with $100,000. The shares are $500 each.

Marriages are growing more and more mysterious. Every few days we notice that women are claimed by husbands and men claimed by wives whose connubial rights have never before been known to existence. The latest case is a post-mortem one. Miss Maggie Kilbourn was buried the other day in Hartford, and at her funeral Lyman W. Case declared to the bereavement of her friends, who had always regarded her as a maiden, that she had been his wife for three years.

Great preparations are in progress by the printers of Baltimore to entertain the delegates to the International Typographical Convention which meets there on the first Monday in June. Excursions are planned to Washington, Mount Vernon, and Annapolis. Balls and parties are arranged for the occasion, the theaters have opened their doors to the representative types, and the ladies are sending invitations to use their lines at half fare. Baltimore intends to entertain the delegates for a week at least, and her printers are determined that the famous hospitality of the Monumental City shall be fully exploded to their guests.

A Cincinnati paper says that in that city dressmakers and seamstresses, who comprise the greater number of workwomen, do not average more than six dollars a week for forty weeks in the year. The remainder of the time they are out of work. At the large cloak, dressmaking and ladies' suits establishments they work by the piece. At these, for work which customers pay from $25 to $75, the sewing woman who does the work gets from $1 to 10. And in other business the share of the workwomen is no larger.

Commodore James Glynn, whose death, at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 14th, has been announced, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1809, and was appointed to the United States Navy, from Virginia, on March 4th, 1825. He was fifty-six years in the service, of which eighteen years were spent in sea duty, and four years on shore duty. He was commissioned as Commander, September 8th, 1841; as Captain, September 14th, 1855, and as Commodore, July 16th, 1862. He was placed on the retired list in 1865.

The rates of interest paid by the savings banks of California are said to vary according to the character of the deposits, ranging from six per cent. on short to twelve per cent. on permanent deposits, although some institutions pay ten per cent. on all classes.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, upon opening the United States Court in Provo, Utah, on the 3d, Judge Strickland said that the President wished the jurors to be protected in their rights, whether they were Mormons or not; and he added: "We have no prejudice against Mormons, and this feeling is due to infringement of the patent is not denied. The views I then expressed have only been confirmed by the evidence developed in the case. But there is nothing in those views which countenances the idea that the patent is to be construed as claiming any and every turned-down or folded collar made of enamelled paper, without reference to the structure of such paper as enameled paper. The claim is to the article made of such enamelled paper, and it is its, such paper and so enameled—enameled by the use substantiality of such a composition, composed of such ingredients and applied in such a way—as the plaintiff describes. On this construction of the claim the patent must be tested as to its novelty and validity and the question of its infringement must be decided. In this view there is no force in the objection based on the answer that the patent cannot be sustained because the plaintiff has done nothing, except to substitute, in making a turn-down or folded collar, enameled paper, as a material, in place of linen muslin or non-enameled paper. The evidence is very full and clear that the plaintiff was the first person who succeeded in making the proper enamelled paper, out of which to make a folded collar, having the qualities which such a collar must have, if made of enameled paper. He experimented some time to produce such paper. Other persons experimented to produce it and failed. It did not before exist. He created what is, in the eye of the Patent law, a new material. It is shown to be the only material suitable for making a folded collar of enamelled paper. It is true that paper existed before, and enamel existed before, and enameled paper existed before, and every ingredient the plaintiff used in his composition existed before, and a composition composed of the ingredients he used in his composition existed before, and paper had before been enameled by coating its surface with an enameling adhesive composition. Yet, the plaintiff made an invention, and a highly useful one, and he clearly describes it in his specification. That invention was not the mere substitution of one material for another in the manufacture of an old article. In view of the evidence as to the state of the art, it required invention, and involved the exercise of invention, to make an enameled paper suitable for a folded collar.

The evidence as to what Crane did, shows, at most, an abortive experiment. The collars he made and had made have disappeared, the enameled paper used to make them has disappeared, the name of its enameler is unknown, the process by which it was made is not stated, its structure is not described, and the circumstances attending the making of the collars, according to the evidence of Crane and Pribble, were such that, in view of the recognized importance at the time, as shown, for the production by paper-collar manufacturers of a successful folded enameled-paper collar, if Crane had produced what He professes to, which he refers as having seen the collars he made and the enameled paper he had, would never have suffered so valuable an invention to be lost. It was not followed up, and the world was no wiser because of it. Crane himself afterwards became a licensee under the plaintiff's patent. It is claimed that the defendants have not infringed the patent of the plaintiff. But the defence on the point fails. The enameled paper they have used to make their collars is substantially the same article as that described in the patent, whether made with a composition of blane-fix, gine, wax, and soap, or with a composition of satin white, glue, stearine and alum. It is shown that the satin white was substituted for the blane-fix; that blane-fix and satin white are both used for the same purpose and produce the same effect in the same way in the composition, namely: To give a gloss and body to the paper, and that stearine and soap are equivalents for each other in the composition; and that wax and stearine are both used for the same purpose and produce the same effects in the same way in the composition, namely: To give a gloss to the coating, and are equivalents for each other in the composition. The paper used by the defendants is of sufficient length of fibre, and consequent flexibility, to answer the purposes of the patent as stated in the collar. Johnston, one of the witnesses for the defendants, says, that in order to make the enameled paper which he used from breaking at the fold, it is the most desirable point of all, as a requisite, to have the paper of sufficient length of fibre, and to have the mixture applied in a sufficiently dilute condition. The testimony shows, in accordance with the language of the specification, that in order to enable a suitable paper to be enameled with only composition so as to make a successful turn-down enameled paper collar, the enamel must be applied thin, and must be so applied as to be incorporated with the fibres of the paper. These features are made prominent in the specification. The thickness of the coat is spoken of at four places. The incorporation of the enamel with the fibres of the paper is insisted on, in the direction that the spaces between the fibres shall be open to the degree required to receive the composition, and in the statement that there is a complete union of the composition and the paper, and that the composition is absorbed by the paper. It is shown by the evidence that the paper used to make turn-down enameled paper collars is much heavier and thicker than the enameled paper used for other purposes before the plaintiff's invention; that an enamel of a given thickness on a light paper will not break in folding the paper, when an enamel of the same thickness, on a heavier and thicker paper, will break in folding the paper, unless the enamel be incorporated according to the plaintiff's invention, with the fibres of the paper and the external coating of it left very thin, and that by such mode of enameling there is no more liability to have the enamel crack with thick paper, such as is required for a folded collar, than with a thin paper, whereas, in the former mode of enameling, of simply coating the surface of the paper, the enamel would break the more easily in folding, as the paper used was the thicker. The proof shows that in the defendant's collars the coating of enamel is very thin, and is incorporated in the fibres of the paper. Such fibres were, before the enamel was applied, open, in the language of the specification, to the degree required to receive the composition.

Much stress is laid by the defendants on the suggestion that they do not steam their paper; that the plaintiff, in his specification, states that he moistens and steams his paper "until all its pores, or spaces between its fibres, are opened to the degree required to receive the composition," and that, therefore, there is no infringement of the patent. It would naturally occur to any one that in the defendants' paper collar, the composition is incorporated with the fibres of the paper, such composition must have reached the spaces between the fibres, because such spaces were open to receive it; that in making paper for collar paper, where the pores are required to be open to receive such composition, it would be easier and more economical to have the pores opened in manufacturing the paper than to fill them up only to have them opened again by steaming the paper; that if the patent directs steaming to be done to open the pores, setting forth the opening of the pores to be necessary, and setting forth why it is necessary, it is because a paper which is not treated to be paper with its pores closed: that it is probable that all the paper "of the thickness required," as the specification says for folded collars, known at the time he made his specification, was made with its pores closed; that it is also probable that since his invention paper of the thickness required is made with its pores open; and that therefore the question of steaming the paper has relation properly only to the question of whether the pores of the paper are sufficiently open without going through the process of steaming the paper. And such is the result of evidence.

It is also urged for the defendants that they do not infringe because they use glue in their composition, and the patent does not speak of glue. Much testimony was taken on the part of the defendants to show that enameled paper for folded collars could not be successfully and practically made according to the description in the plaintiff's specification without the use of glue. But this testimony was met and overthrown, and the counsel for the defendants admitted on the hearing that the plaintiff had proved with very great precision and beyond a reradventure that his method of preparing the enameled paper, as laid down in his specification, could be and was carried on successfully without the use of glue in the enameling composition. This subject of the use of glue in the composition has a connection with the question of the openness of the pores of the paper, and with the question of the sizing put into the paper at the paper mill in making it. Breadtent, one of the witnesses for the defendants, says that in enameling the paper for folded collars the enameling composition must be exactly prepared to meet the condition of the paper: that paper may be slack-sized at the mill, and may not have any sizing in it at all: and that in that case it will require glue or some such substance in the enameling composition to supply the want of sizing, and in proper proportions to meet the condition. Walther, a witness for the plaintiff, says that where the collar paper has in it the proper quantity of sizing, it is steamed to open the pores, and no glue is used in the composition; that if the paper is deficient in sizing, it is either sized by the enameler, or sizing is put into the enameling composition; that if the paper is well sized, as all collar paper, if properly made, should be, the use of glue is not necessary

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1871.

The general features of the local money market indicate a much easier condition, and the banks are able to let out to borrowers more liberally. There is quite an active demand and lenders are placing their balances in acceptable securities at profitable rates. The inquiry for local stocks and bonds shows a more healthy investing demand, and some of the more popular class of dividend securities have advanced. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are up to 95 and commission. Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s are selling at 95¼, and the Connellsville Turtle creek division bond is selling at 86 and accrued interest. Columbia oil stock is stiffer from the rise in price of oil, with very little stock offering.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

May 17, 1871.	Morning. A.M.	Morning. 11:30 M.	Noon. 12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
U. S. 6s of 1881	97¾	98	98¼	97¾	98¼
Do. Sc'rip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	113¾	113¾	114¼	114¼	114¼
Harlem		130½		130½	
Mich. Cent		123½		123½	
Lake Shore	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Illinois Cent		134¾		135¾	
Cleve. & Pitts	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
C. & N. W	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. pref	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	114	114¼	114¾	114¾	114¼
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref		81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Fol. & Wabash				83	
Do. pref		90		90	
Fort Wayne	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Miss		30¾		30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton		118½		118½	
Do. pref		135		135	
R. I. & Erie		33½		33½	
N. J. Central		93¾		93¾	
Canton		82¾		82¾	
W. U. Tel		33¾		33¾	
Quicksilver		18¾		18¾	
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	44¾	45
Adams Ex		61¾		61¾	
Wells-F. Ex		53¾		53¾	
American Ex		53¾		53¾	
U. S. Ex		53¾		53¾	
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	35¾
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	120¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	57¾

Ex-dividend.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1871.

REMARKS—Considerable rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours, though not enough to affect the rivers. The weather is bright and cheerful and the city is full of strangers, attracted hither through perusing the market reports of the COMMERCIAL. Having an eye to business, these men come here to see for themselves, whether these things are true, that Pittsburgh is fast taking rank among the wholesale cities of the Union, and that her merchants are to-day prepared to sell all imported goods and Pittsburgh manufactured articles—warranted equal to the best European makes—as cheap and upon as favorable terms as they can be had in the most favored eastern markets. Trade has been thus far very brisk this week, and the evidences are that it will continue so until the end. All the leading articles are held in full stock, with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions of prices. The local markets continue well supplied, with new fruits and vegetables putting in an appearance daily, coming from Southern climes.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,769	3,441	6,210
Apples, bbls	168	361	529
Cheese, boxes	68	107	1,175
Corn, sacks	2,685	1,618	4,303
Wheat, sacks	2,725	5,116	7,841
Barley, sacks	459	568	927
Rye, sacks	640	716	1,356
Oats, sacks	5,930	5,354	11,303
Butter, packages	257	271	528
Bacon, hhds	896	642	1,538
Bacon, tierces	385	451	836
Bacon, pieces	20	40	60

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season is drawing to a close and prices are very unsettled, being governed altogether by quality and condition; the extreme prices ranged from $4 to $5 50 ₩ bbl. Receipts 26 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied and prices for some time have been uniform, with sales at 70@75c ₩ gallon, as per quality.

BUTTER—As we before remarked, when prices reach the lowest point a reaction is pretty certain to follow soon. Fresh roll butter at 15@20c ₩ lb is certainly a reasonable figure. The receipts since our last were 64 packages. The current rates are good to fair roll 15@18c; very choice 20c. The demand for export to Baltimore is increasing. The Connellsville Railroad has given us new quiet rates, and other merchants will no doubt make good use of the same.

BROOM CORN—The market was weaker but no lower; we can report sales in a small way: Red 4@5c; green 6@6c; hurs 6¼@6¾c ₩ lb.

BEANS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 ₩ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is more active, but a shade lower. We quote at 28@29c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market contains an ample supply of the various kinds. Prices for some time past have ruled lower. The receipts since our last were 181 tierces and 525 pieces. The current rates were: Shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, plain, 8c; Cured canvassed 10¼c; Sides, Ribbed, 10c; Clear do, 11c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14c; Breakfast Bacon 14c Plain and 15c Canvassed; Dried Beef 18¾@19c. Mess Pork $20 00 ₩ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11¾@12c; in buckets and kegs 12¾@13c ₩ lb.

COUNTRY CRUDE MEAT AND LARD—The market is well supplied with country meat; prices rule low as most holders are anxious to realize. We report sales at the following: Shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, plain, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 10@11¼@12c. Lard —country sold at 9@10@10½c, as per quality.

CORN—Shelled—There is a better demand, with sales at $6 00@6 50 for Pennsylvania, and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CORN MEAL—The demand is dull. We quote at $3 25 ₩ bbl; 90c ₩ bushel.

CANDLES—Mould 19c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 18c; stearine 19½c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was firm with an upward tendency in prices. We can report sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 22@22½c small sales were made from store at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl. Beesen's Phoenix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 75 ₩ ton.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. The bottom has evidently been reached. The next movement will be an upward one. The receipts for some days past have been light. We can report sales at 12@16c ₩ dozen.

CANNED ARTICLES.—The market was steady with a good jobbing demand. Sales show a wide range in prices. The current rates were: Peaches—2 ₩ cans $2 00@2 50 ₩ doz; 3 ₩ cans $3 00@3 50. Tomatoes—3 cans $2 50@2 75; 2 cans $2 00. Corn—$2 50@2 75 ₩ doz.

CHEESE—The market was unsettled and prices very uncertain. The receipts are coming in very slowly; prices nominal. New Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Ohio Factory 14½@15c; Western Reserve 12@13c. Receipts since our last 71 boxes.

DRIED FRUITS—The market was firm with an improved demand. We can report sales at following: Peaches—quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@15c; prime to choice 16@17c. The quality generally scarce; would bring 16@18; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—The tendency of prices is upward. We are reported sales of live geese, No. 1, first hands, at 72@75c; store 80@ ₩ lb.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The leading houses are well supplied. The brands of the leading millers: Mill, Pan Handle (Southern) amber in barrels $7 20; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels $7 10; in sacks $6 80. The leading operators report sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, $6 75@7 00; White wheat, $7 @8; choice Minnesota, $7 75; sales of sacked flour 25 to 30c ₩ barrel less. The receipts since our last were 564 barrels. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $5 50@5 75 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was firm, with a good trade demand for most descriptions. The mills are purchasing all good parcels of wheat that are offered at current prices. The receipts since our last were:

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Oats	1,260	148
Barley	150	1,349
Corn	520	

We can report sales at the following: Wheat—red $1 60@1 66; white $1 60@1 70 ₩ bushel. Oats are held firmly; prices have an upward tendency; sales 1,000 bushels 32of hands at 70@70c; store sales

were made at 69@69c. Corn—market quiet and mixed shelled, delivered, at 66c; sales of ear of same description, the terms are withheld; prime yellow shelled quoted at 71@72c ₩ bushel. Rye—the market was without change; we quote nominally at 87@1 00 ₩ bushel. Barley dull and nominal; spring 90@95c; fall 90@95c.

GREEN PRODUCTS—The receipts by rail from Baltimore continue liberal. We quote as follows: Cabbage $1 50@4 ₩ bbl; new potatoes $7 50@8 ₩ bbl; strawberries 25@30c ₩ quart; lettuce 5@10c ₩ doz; radishes 10@15c ₩ doz; parsley 40@50c ₩ bunch.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The leading houses have a good stock on hand, and are well satisfied with the situation. Coffees hardly so fair; sugars are a shade easier.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¾; 1 yellow 10c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans at 11¼c; prime 10½c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Syrups—H and Rat, 75c; white honey 62c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; low grades 40@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 67c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 90c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Hangroon 8c.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off largely. Prices were firm at a further advance. We can report sales of 120 bales on the wharf at $1 ₩ ton—Timothy; sales do at $18 00@19 00 ₩ ton—pretty steep figures. Wagon hay was firm, with sales at $18 00@20 00 ₩ ton.

HUSKS—Market well supplied. We can report sales in a jobbing way at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Dull with an occasional sale at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales at the following: Green salted (all weights) 10½@11c; green hard cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 15@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@96c; No. 2 at 85@90c ₩ gallon in barrels and small winter strained 99@95c ₩ gallon.

LIME—In good supply, with sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—We can report sales of Kentucky at $175 per ton; for rough dressed at $150.

MILL FEED—Market firm with store sales in a jobbing way at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 65@1 85 ₩ cwt for middlings. Oat meal $5 50@5 75 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—The market was steady with a good demand; previous prices were maintained; we can report sales at the following: Lake Shore peachblows, $1 20@1 25; Western do $1 10@1 15 ₩ bush; market well stocked; Jersey sweets $5 ₩ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—The market continues firm with a good demand; we can report sales of Tennessee at 9½@10c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₩ cans $1 50; ½ ₩ $3 00; 1 ₩ $6 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—Receipts are larger and the demand active at 4@4¾c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing. We note sales of live chickens by the coop at 75@80c ₩ pair.

POTS—Sales cedar pots at 45@50c each.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 ₩ gross, as per half gross.

SODA—Colgate's sterling cases, 60 ₩ box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 9½c; chemicals of all descriptions, 6c; resin, No. 1, 6c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 8@8¼c ₩ lb.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4 ₩ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 18, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm on the part of holders. Buyers, however, were shy and not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded. The result was the sales were on a limited scale, with the advantage on the side of holders, who seem to think they will not have to wait long in order to gain their point.

CRUDE.

We give the following as the latest quotations: Spot 11¾@11¾c; May 11¾@11¾c; sellers' option till July, 11¾@11¾c; buyers' option till July 12¼c; sellers' option all year, 11½c; buyers' option all year 12½@12¾c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....11¾c
1,000 bbls at Parker's Landing.....$4 55
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing.....4 55

REFINED.

The following are the rates demanded, viz: Spot 24c; May, 24½c; June, 24¾c; July 25c; B. O. all year 25½c. We did not learn of a single transaction.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market quiet but firm. Country barrels on spot, delivered, are quotable at $1 70 bid; city barrels, same delivery, $1 80 bid. No sellers.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—The market continues firm and inactive. Holders are not willing to accept any deduction in prices, and their demands are acceded to when buyers' purchases seem in need. We quote the following:

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 30
600 bbls upper road, spot.....4 32½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 35
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....4 35
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless.....4 60
500 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless.....4 60
2,000 bbls regardless, Rouseville.....4 60
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 60
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless.....4 62½
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless.....4 62½
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless.....4 65
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless.....4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless.....4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 4 mos.....4 60
1,000 bbls Oil City, B. G.....4 80
1,000 bbls Oil City, L. S. O 4 mos.....4 80
1,000 bbls Oil City, regardless.....4 80

NEW YORK, May 17, closing 162h.—There is less demand for crude to-day, and prices are weaker; in jobbing lots, and on private terms; refined offered at easier prices; orders are limited; sales 4,000 bbls for July and August; 2,000 bbls for May at 25½c; and 4,000 bbls for first half June at 24½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet; sales of 500 bbls refined standard white for July at 25c, and 13,000 bbls last half July 25c; spot quoted at 24½c. PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Market firm and quiet at $4 55@4 60.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—Market firm at $4 30@4 35 on upper road.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 25@4 40; if strictly at Oil City held at $4 75@4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 17.—Market quiet; holding at $4 60.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Market quiet and firm; standard white, 24½c; May 24¾@24¾c; June 24¾c; July 25½c; August 25½c; cases 29½c. Crude 13¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, May 17, 3:30 P. M.—Market dull and inactive; refined 24¾c and nominal; crude 14c; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market firm; lower creek $4 55@4 60; Oil City $4 65@4 80.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—Market quiet firm; $4 30 bid; $4 35 asked. Nothing doing yet.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 17.—Market very firm; $4 25 bid, but holders ask $4 40@4 45.

ROUSEVILLE, May 17.—Market quiet at $4 50; no sales.

FRANKLIN, May 17.—Crude 13½c; refined, May 24½@24¾c; June 24¾@24¾c; July 25½@25¾c; August 25½@25¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 5 P. M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined May 24¾@24¾c; June 24¾c; July 25c; August and September 25½c; sales 1,000 bbls May at 24¾c; 1,000 bbls June 24¾c; 1,500 bbls August and September at 25½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co, 100 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Union Refining & Storing Co, 129 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 310 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Total shipments.....539 bbls.

Receipts of Crude Oil by River.

We are indebted to City Gauger W. S. McGraw, for the following statement of crude oil gauged by him from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of the same month, which foots up as follows:

Crude oil gauged from 1st to 15th of May.....24,578 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	672 Commercial O W
Peerless Oil Works	332 Spring Oil Works
Mineral Oil Works	282 Spray Oil Works
Total	

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Wm Stewart to Vesta Oil Works, 160 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 50 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 314 bbls.
H McKelvy to Vesta Oil Works, 467 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 382 barrels.
J B Barbour to Commercial Refinery, 156 barrels.
Tack & Son to Citizens Refinery, 1,141 bbls.
Jas Rushnell to Model Oil Works, 282 barrels.
J. Helper to Spray Oil Works, 466 barrels.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 17, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 50 barrels refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Brown & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Pacific Refinery, 413 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
W M McKelvy & Co, 764 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,367

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 17, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week have been fair to this date. The quality of those on sale is good. The changes since our last report are but few and unimportant in character. Cattle are selling slowly and market rather inclined downward. The number of buyers here are more than usul but buying very sparingly, refusing to purchase unless at prices 25 to 50c lower than last week. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6 50@6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 37; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25@5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals to-day, though not considered heavy, are still greater than is wanted. The market remains about the same as yesterday. But few hogs are selling. The feeling is dull and the market will continue sluggish with the arrivals come more light, and an opportunity is had to get rid of the surplus hogs. The following are the rates current to-day: Extra Philadelphia, $7 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 10; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 90.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were heavy to-day. They consist principally of clipped stock and of a fair quality. The market has been exceedingly dull today with very few selling. Prices are 3c lower on clipped sheep than last week, and declining. The receipts are accumulating, and sheep will have to be sold lower the balance of the week in order to effect sales. The following are the rates current, also some sales, which will serve as an index to the market: Good to prime, $5 to 90 lbs, $4 25 to $5 75; medium to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 25 to $5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 75; clipped, $4 25 to $5 25.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
22	25,540	$6 00	21	21,480	$6 00
3	3,020	5 00	38	41,560	6 50

HOGS.

55	12,160	$5 10	102	28,290	$5 30

SHEEP.

98	13,480	$6 50	99	8,250	$4 75
185	15,260	5 25	179	14,900	6 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1871.

WOOL—The new clip is not yet coming in, hence we cannot give quotations. We are informed by a prominent dealer that he has just returned from an extended tour throughout Northern Ohio, West Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, with the object of making purchases, but found holders asking too high figures, and predicts that they will be compelled to take lower figures before the market settles upon a permanent basis. Following are the nominal quotations: Common fleece, 38@42c ₩ lb; combing fleece, 42@45c; fine fleece, 45@48c; tub washed, 40@45c. In recent purchases prices ranged from 45 to 48 cents for clips of fine Pennsylvania wool, and these prices are probably an index of what the growers will be wanting for the next clip, although it is yet too soon in the season to predict what prices dealers and manufacturers will feel able to pay for the coming clip.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, May 17—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold very steady at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at from 1 per cent. for carrying to 3-363 per cent. for the week. Clearings $25,000,000. Duties on eagles remain at a premium of 3-16@5-16.

MONEY

Plentiful at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher. The Treasury office here distributed $1,500,000 of the new 5 per cent. bonds today. At the Treasury purchases the offerings were $4,877. To-day awards $2,000,000 at from 111.28 to 111.49. The bonds bought will be paid for in national bank currency, which is at a discount of 1-96@3-96.

COMPARISONS.

Coupons, 1881	111¾	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Southern State bonds dull and firm.

Missouris	86½	Virginias, old	69
Tennessee, old	70½	North Carolina, old	48½
Tennessee, new	71	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been active and strong, with Erie, Union Pacific, Northwestern and Lake Shore the features. The improvement in Northwest was based on the expectation of 5 ₩ cent. dividend on both classes of stock. The report that $1,500,000 will soon be divided among the stockholders of Lake Shore was confirmed to-day, and some credence seemed to be given to the rumor. The Erie speculation appears to puzzle the street, and a great number of speculative rumors are in circulation concerning the road. Reading advanced on favorable reports from the coal regions. Express stocks are lower to-day on Adams and Pacific, and strong on Adams and United States. The market closed strong and well up to the highest point of the day.

Pittsburgh	94½	Rock Island	114½
Cleveland	113	N. J. Central	93¾
Chicago	118½	St. Paul	81¾
Fort Wayne	80¾	Preferred	81
Adams Express	61¾	Preferred	84¾
Wells-Fargo Express	46½	Preferred	82
American Express	53¾	Fort Wayne	80¾
United States Express	47¾	Terre Haute	28½
Pacific Express	45¾	Preferred	64¾
New York Central	98½	Chicago and Alton	118½
New York Cent. Scrip	90¾	Preferred	135
Erie	26¾	Ohio and Mississippi	31¾
Erie Preferred	36¾	Terre Haul and Chic	15¾
Harlem	130	Burlington and Quincy	117
Michigan Central	123¾	Lake Shore	106½
Reading	114¼	Illinois Central	135¾
Michigan Central	123¾	Union Pacific	30¾
Cleveland and Pittsb	126¾	Central Pacific Bonds	78½
Northwestern		Union	93¾
Northwestern Pref'd			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1871.

FLOUR—Firmer and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring firm and 5@8c higher at 81 30@1 30¾ cash; this afternoon dull at 81 29¾ cash.

CORN—No. 2 mixed steady and quiet; closed at 54¾@54½c; this afternoon dull.

OATS—No. 2 white higher at 40¾@50½c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 86c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 81@82c.

HIGHWINES—Stronger at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork weak at $15 75@16 00 cash and $15 75@15 87½c seller May. Lard easier at for cash and 13@13½c seller June. Dry salted shoulders 6½@6½c; short ribs 7½@7¾c.

WHISKY—Quoted active and closed dull at $4 20@4 62.

CATTLE—A shade easier.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling uplands 18½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 75@6 00; common to fair extra $6 05@6 40; good to choice $6 50@6 85; white western extra $6 80@7 25; Ohio extras $6 25@6 90; St. Louis $6 30@6 60. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal steady and quiet. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; new spring $1 55@1 56; red winter $1 60@1 64; amber do $1 65@1 66; white western $1 66@1 80. Canada peas $1 15. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn closed firm, with moderate inquiry. Mixed western 65@65c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 65@70c; Jersey steady at 75c; prime 80c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $19 00@19 25; prime mess $17 50@17 75; extra prime $16 00@16 50. Beef hams dull at $28 00@29 00. Cut meats dull; middles heavy; long clear 9½c. Lard dull and heavy; steam 12½c; kettle dried 13c; July 13½c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese inactive.

LATER.—Flour firm at 5@10c ₩ bbl for shipping. Wheat firm; buyers spring $1 56; sellers $1 57. Oats quiet at 70@71c. Corn firmer; June 67½c; July 66 1-2; tone steady; sales June 66c. July 67½c. Eggs steady at 17@17½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—During the past week trade has now almost entirely ceased, and the stocks of staple fabrics have not only held their price pretty well, but are sold close up; at least there is no surplus stock to speak of. Heavy goods for fancy styles, however, are being placed out, as usual, towards the end of the season at reduced figures. Woolen fabrics are not much sought after at present, but light styles, adapted to the wants of clothiers, possessing any durability, are selling to a fair extent at steady rates. That heavy woolens for the autumn trade will be higher is almost certain, as the present large and meagre supply offering and the extreme prices ruling for the material. Prints, ginghams, cloths continue firm, and the demand is said to exceed the supply, but it is questionable, one among such purchases, to endeavor once in a while to grind small ones to dust. That cloths can be produced at low rates is beyond doubt, but print will cost over 4c to produce, while many will not cost over 2½c, so that, in any event, printers cannot very much lower the prices of their goods beyond the present rates, at least, if they do what is right. Heavy brown sheetings are depressed at 11c for light weight and 12c for sheetings are depressed at 11c for light weight and 12c for full standards. The better class of bleached muslins are steady and firm, as are colored cottons, at prices showing no alteration from previous rates.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 18½c. Flour firm, family $5 50@6 25. Wheat active and advanced 2@4c; red $1 46@1 48. Corn quiet and unchanged at 55c. Rye firm at $1 05@1 06. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at 85c@1 15c. Provisions firm and in good demand. Oils unchanged. Lard firm at 16c. Butter dull and drooping; Reserve 22@24c; Choice quiet and unchanged; factory 18@19c. Pork closed dull at $16 75@17 00. Lard dull and declined; sellers anxious to sell; held at 12½c. Bulk meats dull and declined; shoulders 6c; do sides, clear rib, 8½c; clear 8½c. Bacon dull but unchanged; jobbing shoulders 7½@7¾; sides 9½@9¾c. Whisky firm at 89c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Tobacco very firm and active; sales 800 hhds; lugs $4 75@6 00; low to medium leaf $6 90@7 75. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 18c. Flour quiet but very firm at $6 25@6 50 for extra family. Wheat firm at $1 40@1 50, with an upward tendency; white $1 60@1 65; red $1 50. Corn firm and quiet; shelled 56c. Rye firm and in good demand at 90c. Oats firm and quiet; 60c. Provisions very quiet; sales 500 bbls mess pork at $17; bacon dull and unchanged; jobbing shoulders 7c; clear sides 9½c; do clear 9¾c; packed. Lard firm; prime leaf in tierces 13c; in kegs 13½c; sales 500 tierces and 100 kegs; sides clear rib 8c; do clear 8½@8¾c. Hams in fair demand; sugar cured 15c; do plain 14c. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Canada $1 48; No. 2 red winter $1 44. Corn quiet; high mixed 54c. Oats dull at 36c. Petroleum very firm; crude $5 15, refined held at 22½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 17.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 2 white Michigan $1 48; No. 1 red Wabash $1 49½; amber Michigan $1 46; No. 1 red Wabash $1 47. No. 2 do $1 44; No. 2 red Wabash $1 45; No. 3 do $1 42; No. 2 Indiana $1 42; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 37. Corn a shade better; high mixed nominal; no offers; yellow 60c. Oats steady; No. 1 50½c; Michigan 50c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Copper—manufacturing steady; ingot 22½@23½c. Iron—Scotch pig easier at 33½@34c; United States firm at 32@33½c. Tin—Straits quiet but firm at 31½@32c; gold. Cut nails $4 75; clinch $6 25@6 75; horse shoe 10@11c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Flour—extra, spring medium $5 75. Wheat active and advanced 1@1½c; No. 2 $1 30; No. 1 $1 28¾. Oats firmer at 47½c. Corn firmer at 56c. No. 1 lower at 55c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions lower; mess pork $18 for round lots.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—Cotton dull; low middling 14½c. Bacon—clear sides 9c; shoulders 7½c; hams 12½c. Lard—tierces 12½c; kegs 13c. Flour $5 25@6.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Sugar quiet; prime 10@11½c; Molasses—good to prime fermenting 60@65c. Coffee nominally 16@18½c.

PETROLEUM.

(TRADE MARK.)

ECLIPSE

LUBRICATING OILS

HERBERT W. C. TWEEDALE,

174 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. B. CAMPBELL. B. BAKEWELL, Jr., J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

W

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Terrific Explosion in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 17.—A terrific explosion occurred this evening in the eastern portion of Paris, in the direction of the avenue Du Trocadero. Its effects were plainly noted here, and it is believed a powder magazine near the inner fortifications was reached by a shell from the Versailles batteries at Neuilly.

Federalists Cut Off—The Insurgent Troops Retire from Petit Vanvres and Montrouge.

LONDON, May 17.—Later dispatches from Paris state that the Federalists occupying the village of Malakoff have been cut off from communication with their main forces, and are in danger of capture.

The insurgent troops have retired from Petit Vanvres and Montrouge to the city. Ladders to be used in scaling the ramparts of Paris have reached the outposts of the government troops in Bois de Boulogne.

SCRANTON, PA.

A Party of Miners and Laborers Attacked by a Mob of Welshmen—A Soldier Fires into the Mob and Kills Two Rioters.

SCRANTON, PA., May 17.—At five o'clock this evening, as the laborers and miners working at the Briggs shaft were returning to their homes, escorted by a small squad of soldiers, they were assaulted by a crowd of about two hundred miners, who threw stones and other missiles at them. Two of the laborers were struck, one on the head and the other on the leg, with large stones, upon which a soldier leveled his gun at one of the assailants and fired, killing Benjamin Davis and injuring Wm. Welshman. The laborers were peaceable, molesting no one, and not even replying to the insults which were showered upon them by their assailants. The soldiers only resorted when they were assaulted with stones. Only one shot was fired, that which killed the two men, one shot was fired, that which killed the two men, and public opinion fully justifies the act, and it is hoped it will have a salutary effect on that class who have instituted a reign of terror and lawlessness here.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 17, 1871.

PITTSBURGH, CANTON AND CHICAGO—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago Railroad Company re-elected Messrs. C. Aultman, Isaac Harter, George Cook, M. L. Fisk, Wm. Mathers and Lewis Weaver as Directors for the ensuing year, and Jacob Miller in place of Samuel Gettel. The Board organized by choosing C. Aultman, President; Isaac Harter, Treasurer; Lewis Schaeffer, Secretary. In case the railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago is located on the route of the above company, the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Companies will find material aid in this region of the country.

RAILROAD AID TAX VOTED IN MUSCATINE.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, May 17.—Muscatine voted by six majority to-day in favor of a five per cent. tax in aid of the Muscatine Western road, which is to start from St. Louis and run west to the Missouri river, and connect east with the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, for Chicago and St. Louis.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

FORT SCOTT, KS., May 17.—The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at a meeting held at Parsons, Kansas, to-day. Levi Parson, George Denison, D. Crawford, Jr., W. A. Johnson, Frances S. Kiddy, J. P. Morgan, Sheppard Goudy, August Belmont, L. P. Martin, and J. B. Dickinson, of New York; R. S. Stevens, A. D. Jaynes, and L. R. Barrett, of Indiana, Missouri. Sixty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine shares of stock were represented, amounting to over six million dollars.

CRIME.

COLUMBUS, O., May 17.—The Adams Express Company was robbed of between fifty thousand and sixty dollars here this morning. The company has an old room in the rickety depot in this city, and the money stolen was taken from there. Two young men occupy the room. When the midnight train went out they looked after their duties as usual. When the next train arrived, about two o'clock, no one came out to look after the interest of the Adams Express Company. Two express messenger went to the Company's room to see what was the matter. He found the door open, and missed neither of the men by calling, and finally went to them and shook them. With difficulty they were awakened, and then the robbery was discovered. The safe having been opened with a key, which was left in the lock. It is supposed the men had been drugged, and the key taken from their pockets. The vault door of the room was very insecurely fastened, and could be easily opened. The sum of between $40,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has fallen somewhat on the Pacific coast, with high westerly winds. It has risen on the upper lakes eastward to the Atlantic, and is now lowest on the lower Missouri and south of the Cumberland mountains. The temperature has fallen during the day in the south Atlantic, but has fallen on the lakes and in the Eastern States. The threatening and rainy weather has moved eastward, and prevailed during the night from Ohio to the lakes and Maine, but is now almost entirely cleared away. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed north and west of Indiana.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that local rains will pass over the middle gulf coast; and that a storm of some dimensions will pass over Georgia and South Carolina. A more extended rain is threatening the Ohio Valley. Cloudy weather with brisk northeasterly winds will probable be experienced from Lake Erie northwestward. Fresh westerly winds are probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

POITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The Republican State Convention at Frankfort to-day nominated the following ticket: For Governor, General John M. Harlan, of Jefferson; Lieutenant Governor, Geo. M. Thomas, of Lewis; Attorney General, Wm. Brown, of Fayette; Treasurer, General Speed S. Fry, of Boyle; Auditor, Wm. Kieppenstapel, of the Louisville *Volks-Blatt*; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. W. E. Mobley Todd; Register of the Land Office, John K. McCleary. Resolutions were adopted in favor of calling a State Convention to amend the Constitution; in favor of immigration; arraigning the Democracy of the State for refusing to suppress Ku-Kluxism and admit negro testimony in the Courts; mismanaging the State finances, keeping out emigrants and capital, and fostering a spirit of sectional spirit; applying the Homestead Exemption only to whites, failing to make adequate provision for the education of all children of the State, and promising no change in this policy. The fourth resolution, in general terms, favors liberal railroad policy and opposes railroad monopolies. The fifth declares acquiescence in constitutional amendments essential to the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of Republican institutions. The sixth favors complete amnesty and desires the restoration of friendly relations with the Southern people. The seventh recognizes the respect due the State and Federal Governments, but declares the Constitution and laws of the United States superior to those of the States. The eighth favors economy in the State Government, and the raising of only enough revenue to defray the expenses of the administration, and gradually extinguish the debt. The ninth favors a further reduction of the tarif and internal revenue, but opposes direct taxation. Additional resolutions were adopted condemning the refusal of the charter of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, favoring all railroads under proper charters, and favoring the Congressional enactment authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, if the next Legislature, after a reasonable time, fails to grant the charter asked for.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1871.

STRIKE OF NON-SOCIETY QUARRY MEN.

Thirty non-society quarry men on a strike made their appearance at Fortieth street and First avenue this afternoon and drove fifteen men from work. No one injured.

ARRIVED.

The Spanish steam frigate Gerona, from St. Jage de Cuba. She is five thousand tons burthen, mounts fifty guns, and has a crew of four hundred officers and men. Also, the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—River twenty-three feet and falling. Arrived—Emperor, St. Louis: Edenburgh, Red river; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; Brilliant, Nashville. Departed—Charmer, Memphis; Minnesota, Memphis; Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Brill, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—River fallen twenty inches, with seven feet four inches in the chute, nine feet four inches in the canal, and six feet four inches on the rocks. Warm and cloudy. Nearly all the coal fleet below has got over safely, and most of it is on the way down. Arrived—Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Abeona, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. Departed—Robert Mitchell and Indiana, New Orleans; Abeona, Cincinnati; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. The Nick Longworth leaves for New Orleans to-morrow. The towboats Hornet No. 2, Grand Lake No. 2, and Undaunted No. 2, leave for Cincinnati. The Tom Reese passed down for Tennessee river, and Hawkeye for St. Louis. The Cowan leaves tomorrow for New Orleans. The Camelia goes on the dry dock for repairs.

Evansville.

EVANSSVILLE, IND., May 17.—Weather cloudy and warm: mercury 82. River fallen eighteen inches. Port list: Down—Kate Putnam, 8 P. M.: Eagle, 5 P. M.: Wanamita, 7 P. M.; Greyhound, 9 P. M.; J. S. McDonald, 11 P. M.: Bigler, 11 P. M.: Morning Star, 12:30 A. M.: Mary Arenz, 3 P. M.; Boaz, 11 P. M.; Idlewild, 5 A. M.: Morning Light, 10 A. M.: Robert Burns, 11 P. M.; Warner, 11 P. M.; Falls City, midnight; Glencoe, 3 A. M.; Mary Reagan, 4 P. M. Up generally with big trips and tows. Receipts of freights to-day large; shipments light.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—River falling, with twelve feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—America, Cincinnati. Departed—John Lumbert, Cairo; Ella Hughes and Eddyville, upper Cumberland; America, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 17.—Port list: Baltic, Louisville to Memphis, 9 P. M.: John Gilmore, St. Louis to Ohio river, 10 P. M.: Lawrence, Cincinnati to Memphis, 10 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.: Simpson Horner, Cairo to Louisville, 6 A. M.: Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 A. M.: Belfast, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, noon; H. C. Yeager, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Mollie Able, New Orleans to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Tycoon, Nashville packet, 5 P. M.: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Argonaut, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 6 P. M.; Mary Davage, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7 P. M. River rose two inches. Clear; mercury 78. Arrived—The Hornet, formerly owned by Capt. John W. Terver, was sold today by the United States Marshal for $1,810. The purchasers were John M. Phillips, Samuel M. Orr and John B. Phillips.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk. Lake Superior, St. Paul, City of Pekin, Peoria, Julia, Vicksburg; City of Alton, New Orleans. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans; Rob, Illinois river; Belle Henderson, upper Mississippi; City of Pekin, Peoria; Andy Johnson, Grand Tower, Memphis; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Antelope, Dubuque; Rover, Pittsburgh; Ohio, Cincinnati; Petrel, Ohio river. River still falling. Weather warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Clear; mercury 80. River rose one foot. Arrived—Celebrities, Arkansas. Departed—Brill, St. Louis; Richmond, Vicksburg; Arkansas, St. Louis; Potomac and Sam. Hale, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Arrived—John Kyle and Mohawk, St. Louis; Virginia, Louisville. Departed—Olive Branch and James Howard, St. Louis; Mary Miller, Louisville.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 17.—Cattle—Receipts off this morning 40 for the price of cattle from the closing prices of last week, and the sales were chiefly confined to the butchers. The receipts were 225 head against the same day last week, but Western advices are to the effect that heavy shipments are being made, in consequence of which the market here will become overstocked and prices will drop; sales of 86 Missouri steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs at $6 00@7 00; 80 Michigan, 1,220 to 1,400 lbs, $6 50@7 00; 171 Illinois, 1,008 to 1,270 lbs, $6 30@6 80; 51 Texan stillers, 1,127 lbs, $6 00; 90 Ohio, 1,220 to 1,231 lbs, $6 25@6 80; 29 bulls, 1,062 lbs, $5 25, and 16 Canada steers, 1,127 lbs, $6 25. Sheep—market very dull and supply all wanted; sales were made of 224 Ohio sheep, averaging 71 lbs, at $4 75, 78 Indiana mixed, weighing from 84 to 97 lbs, at $6 00@6 62½; 93 woolled Ohio, 90 lbs, $6 90. Hogs 2 lbs, $6 00@6 62½; 93 woolled Ohio, 90 lbs, $6 90. Hogs—market dull and falling; sales 214, weighing from 265 to 340 lbs, $5 00@5 50; 92 lbs, $4 87½; 71 do 179 lbs, $4 75.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Anthony Honing, of Cincinnati, and Harry Choate, of Springfield, played billiards for the championship of Ohio and a purse of $200, in the former city, last night. The latter won by a score of 1,001 to 729.

Omer T. Bailey, indicted with Cheek for the murder of Harrison, was found guilty to-day, at Brookville, Ind., and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Counsel for Cheek have made a motion for a new trial.

The Indiana State Editorial Association meets in Indianapolis to-day.

Judge Drummond, of Indianapolis, yesterday decided that his Court had jurisdiction in the case of Mulligan *vs.* Hovey, and the trial commenced.

The Cincinnati industrial exposition is to be opened September 6th, and closed October 9th. Articles for exhibition will be received on and after August 16th.

A dispatch from Pottsville says, in regard to the question of wages between the operators and miners, Judge Elwell rendered a decision making the basis $2 25, sliding down to $2 25, and ten per cent. off contract work.

The American Bible Union assembled in Chicago last night. Corresponding Secretary Wyckoff made the semi-annual report, detailing the work of the Union to date. All of the New Testament in English and thirteen books of the old have been revised, and most of the completed work published. The Testament is being translated into Chinese characters, also into Mingpo colloquial. Much aid in this continent and in foreign lands. The gross number of copies thus circulated now reaches nearly a million. Arrangements are made to translate the Testament into Welsh. Rev. Ferd. Pendleton, of New York, and Rev. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, addressed the Union regarding the progress of work, and urged continued diligence in missionary labors.

The Board of Directors of the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company yesterday elected Col. E. D. Mason Chief Engineer of the bridge. The contract will be let June 1st.

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia yesterday issued a card in which he states that all Irish citizens regard the terms of the treaty recently adopted at Washington by the Joint High Commission, and that the American commissioners studiously ignored the settlement of the naturalization laws, which are an insult, a shame and a fraud while they continue to deny adequate protection to adopted citizens outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Senators are warned against ratifying the treaty, which will end like the celebrated treaty of Limerick in violation and perjury, and which will consign its supporters to eternal oblivion and infamy. The Republican party, to act consistently with its principles, must ignore the treaty.

A Binghampton, New York, telegram says: Rumors being afloat that some unscrupulous persons intend, after Ruloff's death, to publish the history of his life, purporting to be derived from himself, Ruloff to-day issued the following card: "This is to certify that I have never in any way contributed to the preparation of the work sold as my life, and that any such work purporting to be written from information furnished by me, will be fraudulent and untrue."

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

Love making by signs is carried to perfection in Italy. The method has many recommendations; for the lovers are not seen together, and they can write, they are not easily found out. Every window opens to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same, and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his handkerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expressions of admiration for her; at the same time he compliments her on her beauty by passing her hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes, behind her fan, and pointing to the rear, to indicate that mamma is coming, and retreats. Next day the same play on the gentleman's side, followed by possibly a glance, not of discouragement, from the lady; whereupon he hides his left side, looking at her the while, as much distraction: and the lady does, to return the next day, and observe the gentleman, to her astonishment and displeasure, in the act of scratching, rubbing or showing her the palms of his hands, and looking earnestly, which she supposes to be in connection with the particular language in question would unfortunately be lost on her, etc., that I love you more than—and so forth.

The spring and summer of 1871 will, doubtless, exceed all past experience in the prominence which may be attained with a rush by one line of goods. Modified croquets and Marie Antoinettes, made as showy as possible, with bows, slides and fancy stitching, are the favorites, selling largely in the Southern market, quite actively in the Western, and in fair demand at home. Every firm in the business has something new to exhibit, and the retailers are stocking up all over the country. A very nice pair of "Empress" or "Cinderella" slippers will cost a lady $3 50, which, with necessary bows, at from $6 to $9 per dozen, makes the cost of dressing the feet greater than when the Polish boot reigned supreme, yet the popularity of slippers is somewhat due to an idea prevailing of their cheapness. From $8 50 prices go up to $16. The latter price is for a handsome inlaid specimen of hand work made to order for stage use, and also in high favor in some other quarters. When the manikin has somewhat faded, it will be no surprising if the old fashioned buskin of twenty years ago came into fashion. Colors are not preferred this season for ladies' and misses' wear—misses and children will wear pearl and buff. One firm in Boston is manufacturing 250 dozen per day, and a shoemaker in New England who can make a lady's slipper has at present all he can do.—*Shoe and Leather Record.*

You speak of the great gun recently cast at the Royal Arsenal in England as being the largest in the world. This is a mistake. There is a gun at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, that far exceeds the English gun in size and weight. It weighs 116,540 pounds, is over fifty-one and a quarter feet long, while the English gun weighs but thirty-five tons, or seventy thousand pounds. Although larger than the English gun, a shot weighing but seven hundred pounds, its surface charge is one hundred pounds of powder, which can be increased to one hundred and fifty. It is twenty feet in length, and is capable of propelling a ball to a distance of seven miles. I think this beats the Englishman considerably. There is, however, still a large gun, of Krupp manufacture, owned by the Prussian Government, which was at the French exhibition, and which, according to a recent article in the *Gartenlaube*, throws a solid steel shot weighing eleven hundred Prussian pounds, encased in two hundred pounds of lead.—*Appleton's Journal.*

The recent exclusion of Frederick Douglass from the dinner table of a steamboat on the Potomac river recalls to a correspondent the similar experience of a distinguished and intelligent colored man at a hotel in New Jersey near half a century ago—the results being more creditable all parts than those of the present incident, and the whole story is worthy of repetition as a lesson still heeded by our people: In Gen. Bower, the President of Hayti, and M. Mathew Granville to this country as an agent to solicit and facilitate the emigration to that country of our free colored people. The colony of American blacks at Samana found by the San Domingo Commissioners is one of the results of that mission. M. Granville was a well educated and intelligent gentleman, with a complexion not greatly differing from that of Frederick Douglass. He landed at Philadelphia, and came on to New York. On his way he stopped at a hotel at New Brunswick for supper and sat down to table in company with some fifty or sixty persons. M. Granville happened to be seated next to a United States naval officer, who was evidently ignorant of Granville's rank and character. When the officer observed M. Granville at his side, he remarked, "Sir, are you not aware that it is not customery for white and colored people to eat at the same table?" To this remark M. Granville made no reply. The officer then repeated his remark in a more offensive form, and rose from the table, declaring that "he would not eat with a negro." M. Granville then rose and requested the officer to resume his seat, and addressed the company as follows: "I am informed that it is contrary to the custom of this country for white and colored people to eat at the same table. I am a stranger, gentlemen, from Hayti, and my ignorance of the custom must be my apology." He then left the table, and he was heard, it is said, to observe the epaulette upon the shoulder of the officer, and said to him, "Sir, I also an an officer in my own country, and if I were there it would be my duty to take into custody those Haytiens who insult strangers." Immediately more than half of the company left the table, and went to the proprietor of the house and requested him to set a table where they might have the pleasure of eating with M. Granville. The sequel to this incident was that the next morning the officer, convinced of his mistake, wrote an apology to the Haytien, and received in return this laconic and noble reply: "Sir! I write insults in the sand—favors on the marble." Subsequently M. Granville, in alluding to this matter, wrote: "The officer of the American navy, with whom this unpleasant affair occurred, behaved the next day in the most noble manner; and if history has not already handed down to posterity the renown of American gallantry, the conduct of this officer would alone suffice to proclaim it, for one must be truly magnanimous to atone for one's faults, when everything conspires to commit them with impunity." In commenting on this affair, the journalist of the day from which this story is taken, says: "If this is a specimen of Haytien manner, it will not be amiss to send some of our young men to Hayti that they may learn how to behave themselves like gentlemen and like Christians." The name of this naval officer is not given, but from subsequent allusions to the matter by M. Granville, I suppose him to have been Commodore McKeever.

By declining to buy St. Thomas we escaped adding a nest of earthquakes to the United States, and by defeating the San Domingo treaty we avoided annexing an island hospital full of loathsome and dangerous or incurable diseases. The last San Domingo telegram announces that the toe disease is spreading; over a thousand persons are in the hospital. This horrible affliction is common to most of the West India Islands, but its chosen and peculiar home is San Domingo. It first appears, as the name implies, on the toes, which it rots off; but its devastation does not stop there, but spreads into the legs, and finally into the whole frame, causing a lingering and dreadful death. In adults it is said to be incurable, though there is a specific treatment for children, by the application of boiling water, which, if tried in time, may be successful.

Those who think Bismarck unduly hard in the peace terms he forced upon France, should recall those exacted by the First Napoleon while in possession of Berlin, 1807. In a letter to his general in command of that city he said: "The contribution imposed upon the city of Berlin is to be paid to the last sou, and it is only on this condition that I shall withdraw my troops. Give notice to the inhabitants, therefore, that unless they pay the ten millions they will have a French garrison eternally. I estimate that the ready money remain to the King of Prussia at the seventy-three millions. The arrears of revenue for the year past are equally due to me. It is only when these debts are paid that I shall evacuate Berlin and the countries given back to the King of Prussia."

A distinguished professor in one of our theological seminaries relates the following: Being in Germany, with a red covered book in his hand, a German, supposing this book to be Murray, asked him, in English if he was an Englishman. The Professor replied in German that he was not. The conversation presently turned upon the object of architectural beauty near at hand, in the course of which the professor incidentally raised the question of its cost. "Sir," exclaimed the German instantly, "you are an American!" "How do you know that?" rejoined the professor. "Sir," continued the German, striking an attitude, and assuming a tone of great solemnity, "upon the resurrection morn, when we stand before the Great White Throne, the first question of every American in the whole assembly will be, 'How much did that throne cost?'"

An experienced tunnel builder in England for many years, Mr. John Scott, now a resident of Pontica, Michigan, expresses the opinion that the tunnels built in this country within the past two years are superior to the best in England, notwithstanding the prevalent impression to the contrary. Mr. Scott has just examined the tunnel on Salle street tunnel in Chicago, and pronounced it the most perfect work of the kind he ever saw, and a monument to the skill and ability of contractors. He expresses no doubt, if the ground proves suitable, of the success of the Detroit river tunnel, and that if with ease in solidity of construction the best works of the same kind of which the Old World can boast.

LOUIS NAPOLEON thus writes to a gentleman in New York: "The Emperor Napoleon thanks Mr. * * for the newspaper he sent him, and is deeply sensible of the sympathy which he has expressed for him; and, on his side, he cherishes the most sincere wishes for America, which, he hopes, will find the grand spectacle of a country truly free and knowing how to govern itself.—Chiselhurst, 1871."

Mr. W. A. Parker, who has completed sixty-two years as a compositor in a printing office, finally laid down his stick, at Boston, on Saturday last. The *Traveler* says he has reached the seventy-sixth year of his life, and shows his usual good sense by quitting the business before he is totally unable to perform its more active duties.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Wade and McElroy, Executors.
Notice—Charles Peterson.
Union Skating Park—Adam Forepaugh's Menagerie and Circus, May 25, 26 and 27.
Saloon Fixtures for Sale—D. P. Hatch.
Lots, Lots, Lots—A. Leggate.
Employment Bureau—S. T. Mellor.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Hamlet.
Room Wanted—W. P. Hills, city council.
Board Wanted—George, Commercial office.
Varieties and Museum Hall—Fred. Aims' Benefit.
Farm for Sale—Thomas F. Stewart.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Fifth Avenue House—W. H. Stroup.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Wood Sewing Machines—John Biggert & Son.
For $3 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Lace and Button Shoes—Konald & Co.
Teas and Coffee—114 Smithfield street.
Residences for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Handsome and Elegant Shoe Wear—Konald & Co.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Dissolving and Room to Let—141 Fifet avenue.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Residence for Sale—Thos. F. Stewart.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Wood & McCaffrey.
Railing and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Personal—Alex. Finlay.
Carpets—Rovard, Rose & Co.
Floral Oil—Charles Abel & Co.
Knowles' Steam Pumps—Bailey, Farrell & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Hardware—Lane Bros.
Whisky, Wines, &c.—Kiser & Scandrett.
Boots and Shoes Insurance—J. H. Borland.
Louisville Cement—Laing & McKalip.
Great Western Gun Works—R. A. Thomas.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Ice—W. M. Kelso.
Caution—Simon Johnston.
Concert and Minstrels.
Lafayette Hall—Apron Festival, May 18.
Art Entertainment—Prof. Cromwell.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dithridge & Son.
Doors and Sash—Mellon Brothers.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Dressing in Bible Class—Rev. A. G. Thomas.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS.—Hubbard & Co., A. H. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1; Jocson, William, New York, 3; Irwin, John W., Goshen, Indiana, 3; Pfiefer, Martin, Hudson, Pennsylvania, 3.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Hancock *Courier* says that Hancock county manufactures fire bricks than any county in the United States.

The county jail at Charleston was destroyed by fire Monday night.

Two fire bugs were arrested in Wheeling Tuesday night. They were caught in the act of throwing fire balls into a store. John Quinn, a peddler—is from Cleveland, and the other, John Norton, is from Steubenville.

Charleston was lighted with gas for the first time last Friday evening.

The high water in Fishing creek has carried off a great number of logs in Wetzel county within a few days past, inflicting serious loss on the lumbermen.

The wife of Martin J. Taylor, of Arbuckle township, Mason county, gave birth to triplets a few days ago.

A man named Peter Storms was murdered in Boone county on the night of the 1st inst. He had been to see a young lady, and was waylaid a short distance from her house by unknown parties, and shot through the breast, and his body rifled of all his money and a revolver.

The prospect for a fine crop of fruit in Mason county is good.

The postoffice at Grafton was robbed on the night of the 11th, the robbers securing little for their their trouble.

Elijah Herron, a middle-aged man and the father of seven children, residing three miles from New Martinsville, committed suicide on Saturday last. He had been very jealous of his wife for a number of years, and often threatened to kill her and himself.

The Coming "Steel Age."

[From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.]

One cause, undoubtedly, of the success of British Bessemer steel makers is the invariable employment of a professional chemist at the works, who analyzes carefully all the stock received, and all grades of product. Frequently he makes a set of analysis of metal at various stages of manufacture, and thus keeps a useful check upon all employees, from purchasing agents to the workmen in the rolling mill.

A chemical test determines the value of all materials before purchase, and equally well whether a cracked rail is faulty in the character of the metal or from carelessness at the rolls, and as work is usually paid for by the ton, the loss due to poor rolling will fall upon the employers if caused by ignorance or carelessness of employees.

The use of steel seems to be extending more rapidly in Great Britain than in the United States; crankshafts and steam cylinders, screw engines, screw propellors, and, to some extent, steam boiler and ship plates, are made in steel. It is but a short time since manufacturers were astonished to produce steel plate of greater thickness than ½ inch, but good plates can be obtained now of an inch thickness that can ordinarily be used in either boiler making or ship building, and a steel containing from 0.3 to 0.5 per cent. carbon is now generally employed for